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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 6 A Monthly Newsletter Published by Division of Research & Planning, Department of Employment *June 1991*

Jobs . . .

by Gregg Detweiler

Wyoming monthly total Nonagricultural Employment was recorded at 196,900 in April 1991--an increase of 3,100 jobs (1.6%) from March and an annual increase of 2,600 jobs (1.3%) from April 1990. Seasonal gains were reported in all major industry groups.

Businesses showing signs of vitality are those dealing with aspects of the Construction industry: General Building Contractors and skilled workers in Special Trades. Other industries expected to do well in future periods are tourist and recreational businesses, coal mining firms, general retail and wholesale trade, and real estate.

Employment in the Goods-producing Sector totaled 37,900, in April of 1991, up 1,700 jobs (4.7%) from the prior month's total and up 800 jobs (2.2%) over the year. Adverse weather in April produced conditions which may have kept the Construction industry, especially Heavy Construction, from a record-breaking seasonal gain. Even with adverse weather, Construction, up 1,300 jobs (13.8%) from March 1991, produced its normal seasonal gain which accounted for over 75 percent of the monthly increase in the Goods-producing Sector.

In Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction showed an increase of 100 jobs (1.2%) both from last month's total and a year ago. Manufacturing employment remained unchanged in April at 9,300 but reported an increase of 200 jobs (2.2%) over the year.

Employment in the Service-producing Sector (including Trans. & Pub. Utilities, Trade, Finance, and Services) increased to 159,000, in April 1991. This figure reflects an increase of 1,400 jobs (0.9%) from March and an increase of 1,800 jobs (1.1%) over the year. Retail Trade showed a gain of 700 jobs (1.9%) over the month and continued to produce the largest annual gains (eight consecutive months) in the Service-producing Sector with General Merchandise Stores leading the way. Firms within the Services Industries (Hotels, Personal, Business, and Health Services) reported an increase of 500 jobs (1.4%) from March and an increase of 600 jobs (1.7%) over the year. Seasonal gains in Amusements (recreational services) came to a halt due to the adverse rainy weather.

Labor Force . . .

by Gordon Wolford

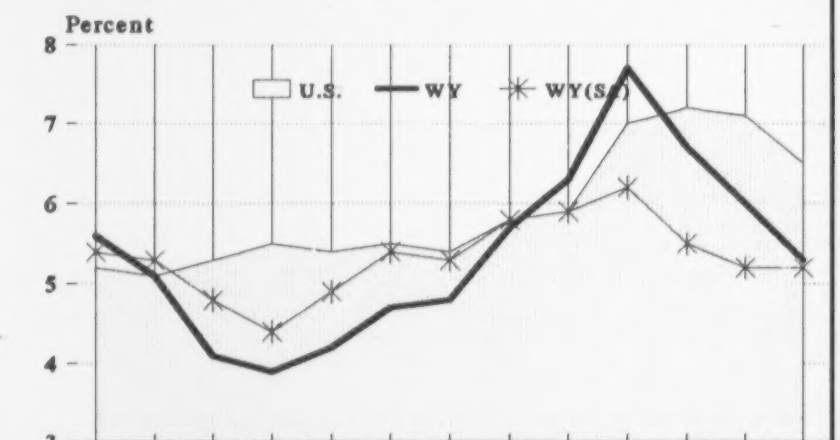
While economists debate how long the national recession will last, with some indicators recently improving, it appears clear that Wyoming was never a recession participant. Statewide, unemployment continued in April at 5.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, down from 5.4 percent a year ago. This compares to a 6.6 percent April rate for the nation, up from 5.4 percent a year ago. Wyoming was one of only six states that registered lower unemployment when compared to a year ago. In addition, only 12 states had lower unadjusted unemployment than Wyoming's 6.1 percent March statewide rate.

Across the state, in April, over half the counties (12) registered a lower unemployment rate than a year ago. Albany and Lincoln counties registered the low and high unemployment extremes, 3.2 and 7.0 percent, respectively. Natrona county continued with the highest number of unemployed in April (1,782) and a rate of 5.5 percent. This compared to Laramie County at 4.3 percent. County rates are not adjusted for seasonality and are comparable to the statewide unadjusted rate of 5.3 percent.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 4/90-4/91

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.

(SA Rate BMK 2/90. Complete series available on request.)



	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
WY(SA)	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.2
WY	5.6	5.1	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.7	6	5.3
U.S.	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	7	7.2	7.1	6.5

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May UI Claims: Components

Monthly Initial Claims for 1991 have run slightly higher than those reported last year (chart, below). Numbers of claims are driven by several components of the Wyoming labor market, for example: (1) total employment, (2) repeating seasonal employment patterns related to tourism, construction, and financial considerations; and (3) non-repeating weather-related factors. Though both April and May 1991 Initial Claims fall well within the range of expected activity, based on 1989 to 1991 patterns (Note), we may still identify some components of Initial Claims.

(1) Increasing total employmet leading to increases in covered workers and subsequent claims activity--Wyoming Total Covered Employment is steadily increasing (e.g., over 6,000 89:3Q to 90:3Q. *Trends*, April '91). With more covered workers, we should expect more potential claims.

(3) Weather-related factors, in the form of non-systematically repeating, weather-related lay offs in construction and recreational industries. In April and May 1991, adverse weather apparently led to decreased employment in construction and recreational services ("Jobs," Page 1). A high proportion of the workers dropped from employment roles in April and May were eligible to make claims in May.

Note: Initial Claims 1989-1991:
April: mu=1228.0, SEmu=34.588
May: mu=950.3, SEmu=37.905.

Understanding the CPI

by Gordon Wolford & J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Understanding the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is helpful in interpretation of many *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* articles.

Although the CPI may be incorrectly called "cost of living index," CPI actually reflects changes in prices of retail consumer goods, over time, within and across national and regional markets. CPI **does not** measure relative prices of commodities between regions or time periods--only *changes* in relative prices (3). CPI does not consider consumer substitution in the face of higher prices (2). To compute a meaningful index, it must be assumed that consumer spending patterns (portions of consumer unit income spent on commodity categories) remain constant over time.

Other indexes are not as broadly based as CPI and may not treat price changes consistently over time or geographic regions. Each month, the same "market basket" of goods is priced in retail outlets: approximately 95,000 items, in 364 entry level categories, in 207 sampling strata, in 69 expenditure classes, in 91 geographic areas of the nation (3). Local indexes would have a hard time duplicating this level of detail or representitiveness of actual prices.

Each month, two Consumer Price Indexes are constructed by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for 37 geographic areas.

The Two CPI's are:

CPI-W ". . .based on expenditures of urban consumer units which meet additional requirements related to employment. . . . The CPI-W included 28 percent of the U.S. population as of [its base] 1982-84." (5)

CPI-U ". . .represents 81 percent of the total U.S. population and is based on the expenditures reported by all consumer units in urban areas with two exceptions: Consumer units on farms within urban areas and consumer units receiving a majority of their income from a member who is in the Armed Forces but lives within the consumer unit." (5)

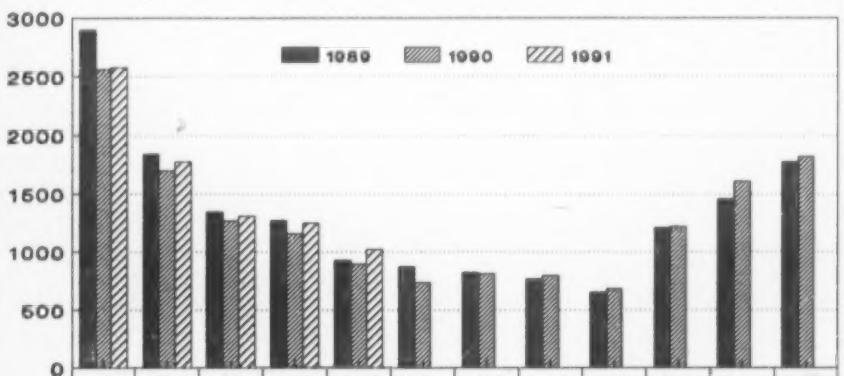
CPI-W and CPI-U index numbers differ because of weights assigned to commodity groups in respective consumer market baskets and spending patterns within samples. *Trends* reports CPI-U in Table 1, along with its monthly and yearly percentage changes. Weights of product categories in CPI-U and CPI-W, for seven major categories are:

	CPI-U	CPI-W(4)
Food & Bev.	17.8	19.7
Housing	42.9	40.5
Apparel & Upkp.	6.3	6.4
Transportation	17.2	24.1
Medical Care	5.4	4.5
Entertainment	4.4	4.1
Other Gds & Serv.	5.9	5.8
All Items	100.0	100.0

Inflation Versus Your Paycheck

Various newspaper columnists and television personalities have recently poked fun at the published overall inflation rate. When Andy Rooney, in his spot on TV's *60 Minutes*, looked at the annual cost increase of such things in New York City as a haircut, theater ticket, apartment rent, doctors visit, and valet parking; most had gone up more than the all items average. Of course he didn't mention such consumer goods as electronic products and household appliances and furnishings which went up much less than average. The fact is, where you live and your spending habits can both make a big difference in how far inflation outstrips your paycheck. When adjusted for inflation, most U.S. workers saw an income loss in 1990. Average hourly earnings for private, non-farm workers rose from $9.66 in 1989 to $10.03 (3.7%) in 1990 (1) while

New UI Claims, Statewide; 1/89-5/91



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989	2898	1838	1349	1273	929	872	824	767	655	1210	1455	1776
1990	2561	1701	1270	1160	898	734	814	799	685	1221	1807	1820
1991	2577	1773	1310	1251	1024							

the CPI-U increased 5.4 percent(see table, facing page).

As a consumer you might want to consider looking at spending patterns that could be avoided. The all items U.S. city annual gain was 5.4 percent in 1990. With this in mind you had a right to cringe at the supermarket check-out stand last year where food was up 6.5 percent. And those growing kids of yours that like milk, eggs, and cheese--dairy products were up 9.4 percent. Your doctor ordered you to eat more fruits and vegetables to lower your cholesterol count--up 8.0 percent. That last doctor visit, by the way, as well as medical care in general was up 9.0 percent. You say you are considering moving to the country to get away from it all, fuel oil to heat that cabin went up an astounding 21.5 percent in 1990. You want the kids to go to college? Start saving now! Education expenses were up 7.7 percent and school books and supplies were up 8.4 percent. Recent so-called "sin tax" increases on tobacco makes this an expensive habit, indeed. Tobacco products were up 10.4 percent.

On the other side of the coin, what items went up less than the overall inflation rate? Believe it or not, apparel commodities: shoes, clothes, soft goods, etc., went up only 4.5 percent. Of course, the cost of getting downtown or to the mall to shop, gasoline up 14.1 percent, could offset your gains. If you are handy around the house and prowl the aisles of your favorite hardware store looking for that three way switch, your wallet should stand the strain. The household maintenance and repairs category was up just 3.6 percent. And no need to keep that thermostat turned down too far, gas and electricity utility costs were up only 1.7 percent.

Remember, the above inflation gains were for the U.S. city average for all urban consumers. These trends, however, hold true for most consumers although there are regional variations.

Sources:

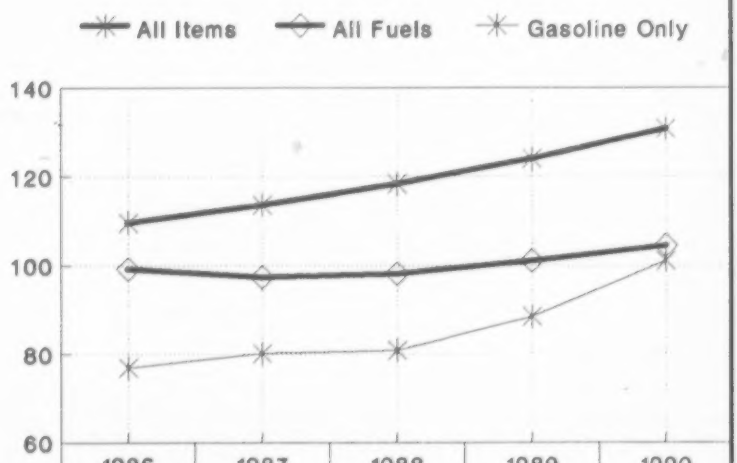
1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Survey of Current Business. Table S-12. Vol. 71: 4, (GPO, Apr. 1991).
2. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Relative Importance of Components in the Consumer Price Index (GPO, 1983).
3. __. Handbook of Methods. Bulletin 2285 (GPO, Apr. 1988).
4. __. Handbook of Labor Statistics. Bulletin 2340, Table 116 (GPO, Aug. 1989).
5. __. Using the Consumer Price Index for Escalation. Report 761 (GPO, Jun. 1984).

Consumer Price Index U, Yearly; U.S. City Average

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Percent Change 86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
ALL ITEMS	109.6	113.6	118.3	124.0	130.7	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.4
Food and beverages	109.1	113.5	118.2	124.9	132.1	4.0	4.1	5.7	5.8
Food	109.0	113.5	118.2	125.1	132.6	4.1	4.1	5.8	5.8
Food at home	107.3	111.9	116.6	124.2	132.3	4.3	4.2	6.5	6.5
Cereals and bakery products	110.9	114.8	122.1	132.4	140.0	3.5	6.4	8.4	5.7
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	104.5	110.5	114.3	121.3	130.0	5.7	3.4	6.1	7.2
Dairy products	103.3	105.9	108.4	115.6	126.5	2.5	2.4	6.6	9.4
Fruits and vegetables	109.4	119.1	128.1	138.0	149.0	8.9	7.6	7.7	8.0
Food away from home	112.5	117.0	121.8	127.4	133.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.7
Housing	110.9	114.2	118.5	123.0	128.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.5
Shelter	115.8	121.3	127.1	132.8	140.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	5.4
Renters' costs	121.9	128.1	133.6	138.9	146.7	5.1	4.3	4.0	5.6
Homeowners' costs	119.4	124.8	131.1	137.3	144.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.3
Owners' equivalent rent	119.4	124.8	131.1	137.4	144.8	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.4
Maintenance and repairs	107.9	111.8	114.7	118.0	122.2	3.6	2.6	2.9	3.6
Maintenance and repair services	111.2	114.8	117.9	120.6	126.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	4.8
Fuel and other utilities	104.1	103.0	104.4	107.8	111.6	1.1	1.4	3.3	3.5
Fuels	99.2	97.3	98.0	100.9	104.5	1.9	0.7	3.0	3.6
Fuel oil, other household fuel	77.6	77.9	78.1	81.7	99.3	0.4	0.3	4.6	21.5
Gas (piped) and electricity	105.7	103.8	104.6	107.5	109.3	1.8	0.8	2.8	1.7
Other utils. and public services	117.9	120.1	122.9	127.1	131.7	1.9	2.3	3.4	3.6
Household furnishings, operation	105.2	107.1	109.4	111.2	113.3	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9
House furnishings	102.2	103.6	105.1	105.5	106.7	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.1
Housekeeping supplies	108.2	111.5	114.7	120.9	125.2	3.0	2.9	5.4	3.6
Apparel and upkeep	105.9	110.6	115.4	118.6	124.1	4.4	4.3	2.8	4.6
Apparel commodities	104.2	108.9	113.7	116.7	122.0	4.5	4.4	2.6	4.5
Men's and boys' apparel	106.2	109.1	113.4	117.0	120.4	2.7	3.9	3.2	2.9
Women's and girls' apparel	104.0	110.4	114.9	116.4	122.6	6.2	4.1	1.3	5.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	111.8	112.1	116.4	119.1	125.8	0.3	3.8	2.3	5.6
Transportation	102.3	105.4	108.7	114.1	120.5	3.0	3.1	5.0	5.6
Private transportation	101.2	104.2	107.6	112.9	118.8	3.0	3.3	4.9	5.2
New vehicles	110.6	114.4	116.5	119.2	121.4	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.8
Motor fuel	77.1	80.2	80.9	88.5	101.2	4.0	0.9	9.4	14.4
Gasoline	77.0	80.1	80.8	88.5	101.0	4.0	0.9	9.5	14.1
Maintenance and repairs	110.3	114.8	119.7	124.9	130.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2
Medical care	122.0	130.1	138.6	149.3	162.8	6.6	6.5	7.7	9.0
Medical care commodities	122.8	131.0	139.9	150.8	163.4	6.7	6.8	7.8	8.4
Medical care services	121.9	130.0	138.3	148.9	162.7	6.6	6.4	7.7	9.3
Professional medical services	120.8	128.8	137.5	146.4	156.1	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.6
Other goods and services	121.4	128.5	137.0	147.7	159.0	5.8	6.6	7.8	7.7
Tobacco and smoking products	124.7	133.6	145.8	164.4	181.5	7.1	9.1	12.8	10.4
Personal and education expenses	128.6	138.5	147.9	158.1	170.2	7.7	6.8	6.9	7.7
School books and supplies	128.1	138.1	148.1	158.0	171.3	7.8	7.2	6.7	8.4
Personal & educational services	128.7	138.7	148.0	158.3	170.4	7.8	6.7	7.0	7.6

Source: "CPI Detailed Report; January 1991," USDOL/BLS, and various issues.

CPI-U ALL ITEMS VS. FUELS 1986 - 1990



	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All Items	109.6	113.6	118.3	124	130.7
All Fuels	99.2	97.3	98	100.9	104.5
Gasoline Only	77	80.1	80.8	88.5	101

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	APR 1991 (p)	MAR 1991 (r)	APR 1990	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	***243,197***	***241,756***	***245,532***	***0.6***	***-1.0***
Unemployed	12,806	14,627	13,635	-12.4	-6.1
Employed	230,391	227,129	231,897	1.4	-0.6
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.3%/5.2%	6.1%/5.2%	5.6%/5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.5%/6.6%	7.1%/6.8%	5.2%/5.4%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$704.98	$730.99	$686.20	-3.6	2.7
Average Weekly Hours	45.6	47.1	44.1	-3.2	3.4
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$621.19	$620.05	$588.75	0.2	5.5
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	44.1	43.1	-0.5	1.9
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$414.70	$413.91	$464.54	0.2	-10.7
Average Weekly Hours	37.7	37.8	40.5	-0.3	-6.9
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$445.91	$443.91	$427.85	0.5	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	40.1	39.8	0.0	0.8
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	23,738	23,751	19,889	-0.1	19.4
Initial Claims	2,716	2,626	2,234	3.4	21.6
Weeks Compensated	17,159	18,516	13,294	-7.3	29.1
Benefits Paid	$2,673,071	$2,910,127	$2,056,563	-8.1	30.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.66	$156.83	$154.30	-0.7	0.9
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	181,262	177,592	175,652	2.1	3.2
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4%	2.9%	2.2%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	4,106	3,666	3,397	12.0	20.9
Openings Received	2,951	2,598	3,408	13.6	-13.4
Individuals Placed	1,356	1,134	1,485	19.6	-8.7
Placement Transactions	2,245	1,752	2,525	28.1	-11.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	135.2	135.0	128.9	0.1	4.9
Food and Beverage	137.2	136.3	131.0	0.7	4.7
Housing	132.5	132.6	126.8	-0.1	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	130.1	128.8	126.7	1.0	2.7
Transportation	122.2	122.3	117.3	-0.1	4.2
Medical Care	174.4	173.7	159.8	0.4	9.1
Entertainment	137.7	136.7	131.4	0.7	4.8
Other Goods & Services	168.8	167.9	155.8	0.5	8.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	116.0	116.1	114.1	-0.1	1.7

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

COUNTY	Labor Force APR 1991 (p)	Labor Force MAR 1991 (r)	Labor Force APR 1990	Unemployed Number APR 1991	Unemployed Number MAR 1991	Unemployed Number APR 1990	Unemployment Rates APR 1991	Unemployment Rates MAR 1991	Unemployment Rates APR 1990
Albany	17,435	17,639	16,628	556	583	580	3.2	3.3	3.5
Big Horn	5,426	5,206	5,377	325	345	352	6.0	6.6	6.5
Campbell	16,505	16,427	16,480	1,055	1,166	1,220	6.4	7.1	7.4
Carbon	7,986	7,952	8,032	424	528	530	5.3	6.6	6.6
Converse	5,086	4,913	5,219	286	321	331	5.6	6.5	6.3
Crook	2,893	2,773	2,851	141	134	102	4.9	4.8	3.6
Fremont	15,862	15,883	16,747	964	1,232	1,201	6.1	7.8	7.2
Goshen	6,279	5,959	6,495	286	394	367	4.6	6.6	5.7
Hot Springs	2,691	2,670	2,963	95	121	116	3.5	4.5	3.9
Johnson	3,379	3,244	3,618	185	222	205	5.5	6.8	5.7
Laramie	36,677	36,858	38,097	1,561	1,855	1,945	4.3	5.0	5.1
Lincoln	6,045	6,019	5,959	424	581	406	7.0	9.7	6.8
Natrona	32,345	32,422	33,047	1,782	2,099	1,968	5.5	6.5	6.0
Niobrara	1,592	1,453	1,598	82	72	70	5.2	5.0	4.4
Park	12,546	12,361	12,855	614	627	632	4.9	5.1	4.9
Platte	4,714	4,431	4,671	230	268	203	4.9	6.0	4.3
Sheridan	13,342	13,150	13,553	742	880	779	5.6	6.7	5.7
Sublette	2,608	2,626	2,651	115	127	102	4.4	4.8	3.8
Sweetwater	21,510	21,245	20,516	1,316	1,465	1,036	6.1	6.9	5.0
Teton	11,162	11,411	10,626	448	330	377	4.0	2.9	3.5
Uinta	9,239	9,339	9,638	699	792	665	7.6	8.5	6.9
Washakie	4,567	4,450	4,514	278	242	261	6.1	5.4	5.8
Weston	3,310	3,323	3,397	198	244	188	6.0	7.3	5.5
Statewide	*243,197*	*241,756*	*245,532*	*12,806*	*14,627*	*13,635*	*5.3*	*6.1*	*5.6*
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.4*
U.S.							*6.5*	*7.1*	*5.2*
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							*6.6*	*6.8*	*5.4*

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/90, Run Date 2/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change	
	APR 91(p)	MAR 91(r)	APR 90	MAR 91 APR 91	APR 90 APR 91
*TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT**	*195.9*	*193.8*	*194.3*	*1.6*	*1.3*
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	*37.9*	*36.2*	*37.1*	*4.7*	*2.2*
Mining	17.9	17.5	17.6	2.3	1.7
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.4	8.3	8.3	1.2	1.2
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Nonmetallic Minerals	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.3	2.6
Construction	10.7	9.4	10.4	13.8	2.9
General Building Contractors	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Heavy Construction	3.9	3.1	3.8	25.8	2.6
Special Trade Construction	4.9	4.5	4.8	8.9	2.1
Manufacturing	9.3	9.3	9.1	0.0	2.2
Durable Goods	4.3	4.4	4.2	-2.3	2.4
Nondurable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.0
Printing & Publishing	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	159.0	157.6	157.2	0.9	1.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.3	14.2	14.3	0.7	0.0
Transportation	8.5	8.4	8.5	1.2	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trade	43.9	43.1	42.6	1.9	3.1
Wholesale Trade	6.8	6.7	6.6	1.5	3.0
Durable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Retail Trade	37.1	36.4	36.0	1.9	3.1
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.8	22.2
Department Stores	2.9	2.8	2.1	3.6	38.1
Food Stores	5.2	5.3	5.2	-1.9	0.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.5	6.4	6.4	1.6	1.6
Gas Stations	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.5	13.1	13.3	3.1	1.5
Miscellaneous Retail	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	-1.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brkrs.	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Insurance	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	36.8	36.3	36.2	1.4	1.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.3	6.2	6.1	1.6	3.3
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Business Services	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.6	5.4
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.5	2.7	2.5	-7.4	0.0
Health Services	7.7	7.6	7.7	1.3	0.0
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Membership Organizations	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.0
Engineering & Management	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.0
Government	57.0	57.0	57.0	0.0	0.0
Total Federal Government	7.3	7.2	7.7	1.4	-5.2
Department of Defense	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.9	14.0	13.6	-0.7	2.2
State Education	5.5	5.6	5.4	-1.8	1.9
Total Local Government	35.8	35.8	35.7	0.0	0.3
Local Hospitals	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3
Local Education	20.9	21.0	20.8	-0.5	0.5

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				MAR 91	APR 90
LARAMIE COUNTY	APR 91(p)	MAR 91(r)	APR 90	APR 91	APR 91
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.9	31.2	31.4	2.2	1.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2.8	2.6	2.7	7.7	3.7
Mining & Construction	1.4	1.2	1.3	16.7	7.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.0	28.6	28.7	1.4	1.0
Transportation and Public Util.	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	-3.1
Trade	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.8	0.7	-12.5	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.1	6.1	1.6	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.4	6.5	1.6	0.0
Total Government	10.6	10.4	10.3	1.9	2.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
State Government	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	9.4
Local Government	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	2.3
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.1	28.6	28.4	1.7	2.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.2	7.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Mining	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.2	8.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Construction	1.9	1.7	1.8	11.8	5.6
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	23.0	22.8	22.7	0.9	1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.9	7.7	7.7	2.6	2.6
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade	5.8	5.6	5.7	3.6	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.8	6.6	6.7	3.0	1.5
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Health Services	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Government	5.2	5.4	5.2	-3.7	0.0
Local Government	3.8	3.9	3.7	-2.6	2.7
Local Education	2.5	2.6	2.4	-3.8	4.2

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.
(p) Subject to revision
(r) Revised

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1

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